

Table 17. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, Private industry, Kansas, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness ³												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	82.7	1.3	8.9	1.7	4.2	9.9	3.7	2.9	15.4	15.3	14.3	3.4	8.5	9.3
Gender:														
Male	94.8	2.0	10.4	1.0	4.9	15.5	.8	.5	17.4	17.3	12.1	5.1	11.5	11.0
Female	65.1	--	6.7	2.6	3.1	1.9	7.9	6.3	12.7	12.7	17.6	.8	3.8	6.8
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	99.1	--	20.1	13.1	--	--	--	--	15.6	15.6	9.2	9.9	10.2	9.5
20 - 24	72.8	2.3	10.4	--	4.9	6.5	5.1	3.3	7.5	7.5	5.7	2.2	12.9	13.4
25 - 34	76.6	2.0	8.3	2.2	4.2	11.3	3.0	2.3	12.7	12.7	9.0	5.3	6.7	10.8
35 - 44	101.6	.9	11.9	--	5.5	13.2	4.3	3.2	22.3	22.0	15.7	3.1	13.5	6.3
45 - 54	87.5	--	6.3	.8	3.9	12.0	5.3	4.7	19.9	19.8	19.6	2.6	4.3	9.5
55 - 64	75.7	--	6.7	--	2.8	7.4	2.4	1.9	14.3	14.2	17.9	1.9	7.4	9.9
65 and over	50.1	--	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.7	--	10.4	--
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	19.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	4.7	8.5	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	17.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.8	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	70.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.6	--
Community and social service occupations	101.9	--	--	--	--	--	38.1	--	--	--	40.4	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	29.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	143.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.4	23.4	34.5	--	--	54.8
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	49.1	--	--	--	--	--	18.3	17.7	5.6	5.6	12.6	--	--	6.0
Healthcare support occupations	126.1	--	--	--	--	--	59.2	58.5	12.0	12.0	22.3	--	11.5	12.3
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	79.9	--	15.4	4.1	10.0	--	--	--	8.7	8.4	16.7	11.2	--	10.5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	140.5	--	16.4	--	--	--	--	--	20.1	20.1	19.3	--	22.1	41.6
Personal care and service occupations	11.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	35.5	--	6.1	--	--	2.7	--	--	4.1	4.1	10.0	--	2.9	6.0
Office and administrative support occupations	32.7	--	7.6	1.9	--	--	--	--	9.0	9.0	5.5	--	4.3	1.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	152.1	--	--	--	21.7	--	--	--	--	--	32.0	--	--	84.9
Construction and extraction occupations	183.6	4.9	7.7	--	17.0	61.0	--	--	28.1	26.6	14.6	8.1	12.1	16.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	170.1	--	7.5	--	6.9	19.8	--	--	52.1	52.1	30.2	8.1	15.6	16.6
Production occupations	142.4	--	9.4	--	10.5	22.1	--	--	42.2	42.2	21.2	9.5	5.1	16.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	195.6	7.3	32.4	3.5	5.2	29.5	--	--	26.4	26.4	22.5	4.1	47.6	11.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2014